

GRUNDRISS UND ATLAS DER SPECIELLEN CHIRURGIE. By PROFESSOR DR. GEORGE SULTAN. Vol. II, pp. 624; 261 illustrations and 40 colored plates. *Lehmann's Medical Hand-Atlases*, Vol. xxxvii. Munich: J. F. Lehmann, 1910.

THE author apologizes for the long time (three years) elapsed since the appearance of the first volume of this popular work; but this delay has permitted him to include accounts of quite modern surgical methods only now coming into general use, such as arterial suture. Yet certain procedures are advised which many surgeons no longer regard as of value. Among such may be mentioned separate suture of the mucosa in intestinal anastomosis; irrigation in peritonitis; and the use of Bardenheuer's weight extension for fractures of the surgical neck and shaft of the humerus, the patient being confined to bed. There is no mention of Ruggi's inguinal method for the radical cure of femoral hernia; nothing is said of arthroplasty; and the section on chronic non-tuberculous arthritis is devoid of what little advances in classification and diagnosis have been secured by American surgeons. A bad prognosis is given for elbow fractures. In accordance with the plan of these *Hand-Atlases*, there is no attempt made to include pathology or etiology except as they bear directly on diagnosis; chief attention being given to symptoms and treatment. The first volume covered the head, thorax, and spine; while the present volume, larger by nearly 200 pages, includes the abdomen, male genito-urinary organs, and the extremities. The numerous illustrations are well chosen, and the colored plates unusually good.

A. P. C. A.

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CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF THE HIP. By J. JACKSON CLARK, M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the Hampstead and North-West London Hospital. Pp. 92; 55 illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1910.

THIS is largely a personal record of the experience derived by the author from the manipulative treatment of forty cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. He gives entire credit for the development of the "bloodless" method to Lorenz (1895), dawning with faint praise the pioneer work of Paci, in the following words: "There is no doubt, however, that the work of Paci had much influence in bringing about this great advance in surgery." Clarke, like many other surgeons, seems totally unaware that Lorenz as well as Hoffa was an early advocate of the "bloody" method, and that Paci "was publishing his work by the bloodless method from 1888 to 1893." "In 1894, at the International Congress in Rome, Lorenz and Hoffa came prepared to fight for their respective cutting operations,

but Paci by this time had systematized his work. He gave his results on 23 cases of congenital luxations, besides 5 of pathological and old traumatic ones; also those of ten other surgeons who had used his method. He submitted a specimen showing a perfect antemortem reposition, and wound up by performing his bloodless method on a patient before the assembled surgeons. The effect might almost be described as ludicrous. No more was heard of cutting operations. Lorenz, in the following year, modified Paci's procedure, and travelled far and wide exploiting it." (G. G. Davis.)

Among Clarke's 40 cases, he considers the results established in the first thirty patients. "These presented 39 dislocations, of which 18 were double and 21 were single; of the 18 double ones, 12 are cured and 2 are anteverted in a stable position, and 4 failed. Of the 21 single joints, 17 are cured, 1 is anteverted, and 3 have relapsed; the total being 29 out of 39 cured, 3 stable anteversions, and 7 failed." For cases which relapse, he has devised an operation consisting in incising the capsule posteriorly, elevating the periosteum and cotyloid ligament from the upper and posterior margins of the acetabulum, and pleating the capsule to these raised margins after reduction of the femoral head. This method he has employed successfully in 2 cases. For irreducible luxations he knows of no satisfactory treatment; beyond the slight relief to be secured from orthopedic apparatus, he regards these cases as hopeless. He seems to be unaware of the advances in the treatment of such cases inaugurated by G. G. Davis, Ludloff, and others. A. P. C. A.

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DEMENTIA PRÆCOX. By Dr. C. G. JUNG, Privat-Docent in Psychiatry in the University of Zurich. Authorized Translation, with an Introduction by FREDERICK PETERSON, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry in Columbia University, New York, and A. A. BRILL, Ph.D., M.D., Assistant in Psychiatry in Columbia University, New York. Pp. 153. New York: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company, 1909.

THIS is the third of the Monograph Series produced by the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. Its translators, Frederick Peterson, M.D., and A. A. Brill, M.D., while giving in their preface credit to Kräpelin for having introduced new life into psychiatry, insist that he only offered a general and superficial view of the subject and that he did not enter at all into psychology. The present work is the result of three years' experimental labor and clinical observation, and is along the same lines as Freud's well-known work on hysteria. In fact, the author admits that his attention was